



# DAILY COURIER

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
W. N. HALDEMAN & R. T. DURRETT  
UNDER THE STYLE OF  
HALDEMAN & DURRETT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Courier per year.....\$8.00  
Daily Courier, and County.....\$8.00  
or, five copies to a club one year.....\$25.00  
Weekly Courier.....\$1.00  
Newspaper, two copies \$2.00; ten copies \$10.00;  
twenty copies \$20.00

No paper ever sent unless paid for in advance.  
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## AUGUST ELECTION.

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. BIRIAH MAGOFFIN,**  
of Mercer.

LECT. GOVERNOR,  
**HON. LINN BOYD,**  
of McCracken.

AUDITOR,  
**GRANT GREENE,**  
of Henderson.

TREASURER,  
**JAMES H. GARRARD,**  
of Franklin.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**ROBERT RICHARDSON,**  
of Kenton.

REGISTER LAND OFFICE,  
**THOMAS J. BRAZER,**  
of Breathitt.

PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
**JAMES P. BATES,**  
of Barren.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**A. J. JAMES,**  
of Franklin.

### LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

Reading Matter on every page.

#### Democratic Meetings.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of the Fifth and Sixth Wards on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the old Circuit Court Room in the court house, in order to appoint delegates to the county convention, and also to transact business of importance to the party. Democrats and Old Line Whigs are respectfully invited to attend.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of the Third and Fourth Wards on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Red Man's Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Council, and the transaction of other important business. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The Democrats of the Seventh and Eighth Wards are notified to meet on Thursday evening, January 28th, at Clark's School House, corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the city convention. Other business of importance will be before the meeting which demands a full attendance.

The Democrats of the First and Second Wards will meet at Schwab's saloon, on Jefferson street, between Hanover and Clay, on Wednesday night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the City Council. A general attendance is requested.

How the Law was Administered Seventy-five Years Ago.

At the first flush it would not be supposed that there was anything likely to prove peculiarly interesting in the musty legal records of a court of justice. Yet we were rarely entertained yesterday afternoon for more than a golden hour, in examining the yellow-tinted, time-worn manuscript of the first session of the Jefferson County Court. These simple memoranda of the long ago contain a world of amusing and instructive matter—food for thought and affording subjects for elaboration to remissive writers.

The trial was held April 1st, 1851. This was then a county of Virginia. At that time the Union of the States had been organized, nor was the Federal Constitution framed. The era of dependence had just terminated, and the country was laboring in the throes of a political revolution.

From these records we have copied a few items that will doubtless interest the reader, especially those who are descendants from the early pioneers about the falls. The Jefferson County Court was composed of Isaac Cox, Richard Cheneau, George May, gentlemen, as Justices; Wm. Pope was Sheriff; Benj. Pope, Deputy, and Wm. Johnston, Clerk.

Christopher Greenup, afterwards Governor of this State, was the first person admitted to practice at the bar.

The original tavern-keeper, "around the falls" was Elwood Tyler, who was granted license.

In those good old times the stock ran at large through the backwoods forests, and it was necessary that every person should regard the peculiar marks upon their property so that it might be identified. The following are specimens of these "marks": Samuel Smith—a man and under but, a crop of each ear; Wm. Johnston's—a slit in each ear, and a half crop in the other.

Peace warrants were in the fashion then as now—days. Edward McDonald was required to give bail in one hundred pounds that he would not run, or wound, or kill, or rape.

Soldiers were taken care of in those times. The Court granted John Brand, a private in Gen. George Rogers Clarke's expedition, four hundred acres of land on the Donelson's Lick Creek. Wm. May was at this time County Surveyor.

Taunton Keppel—The Court then exercised a paternal care over the keepers of taverns, and fixed the following as the regular rates to be charged. One gallon of corn, nine pence; dinner, one shilling and six pence; lodging, six pence; one quart of wdy, one shilling and six pence; half pint whisky, nine pence. Rum, wine or good bread to be sold at two shillings and three pence per half pint.

Redeeming—How far in the wilderness our fathers had pitched their tents may be judged from the following order: "Ordered that James Sullivan, Mark Thomas and Edward Tyler be appointed to view, search out and examine the nearest and most convenient way from the court house at the falls to Beard's Town, and report the conveniences and inconveniences of the same."

Richard Eastin was appointed Surveyor of the streets and of the road to the south of Beard's Town.

First Marriage.—The first marriage recorded in the county is that of Daniel McCoy and Eliza Riley, May, 1784.

Jas. Fins—Josiah Phelps was fined five hundred pounds of tobacco, not for serving on a grand jury after he had been summoned.

Profane Swearing.—In those days the violation of the fourth commandment was not tolerated with any degree of leniency. We see it recorded that John Nelson was fined five shillings for profane swearing.

Digging Fides News.—What would the gossips do if the Old Virginia statutes were now in force? George Pomeroy, as a "divulgator of false news," was fined two thousand pounds of tobacco, and required to pay bonds in one thousand pounds additional.

Prison Sentence.—The Court ordered that Alex. McManus was entitled to a pre-emption of 1,000 acres, made in 1776, on the Waters of Clear Creek, including "a spring which is remarkable for gushing out of a hole out of a flat rock, lying to the westward of a small rising."

Prison Sentence.—The bonds of the county prison were fixed as follows:—"To begin on the brow of the second bank of the river opposite a large poplar tree, thence running along the bank in a direct line to strike the cross street at J. Sinclair's; thence up said street so far that the line at right angles will include ten acres."

Habeas Corpus—Daniel Sullivan was held to bail for non-delivery before Wm. Pope, a magistrate.

Slow Hung for Stealing.—The severity with which slaves were punished at that time for even paralytic trifles will strike the reader with a feeling of horror to the heart. The following case occurred in 1776: Tom, a slave of Robert Daniel, for stealing 2½ yards calico, some ribbon thread, was tried and sentenced to be hung. His master was paid \$50 by the State of Virginia. Petes, the property of Francis Vigo, for feloniously stealing sundry merchandise, was also hung. But here we must close our chapter.

A Kansas letter says that more than a thousand slaves owned on the borders of Missouri have been taken South, it is impossible to keep the Abolitionists from them.

The Opposition in Virginia are trying to concentrate on Mr. Coggin, formerly a member of Congress, as their candidate for Governor against Mr. Letcher.

James Moreland, charged with killing Wm. Tiernan, in Cincinnati, five years ago, was arrested in that city on Monday.

Considerable surprise has been and is still expressed at the defeat of Col. R. K. White, who was a candidate before the Council for Tobacco Inspector. Of his entire constituency and fitness for the place there was no question. He is an old citizen, has a large acquaintance, and his popular and pleasant manners have always made him a general favorite. He was almost the unanimous choice of those engaged in the tobacco trade, and this fact, which should alone have secured his election, no doubt assisted in his defeat, as some of the council seemed determined to thwart their wishes, regardless of consequences. The police, also, whose influence has of late years been constantly used to the injury of the city, were we are told, mainly instrumental in their management, and by industriously circulating reports prejudicial to Col. White, in electing one of their number to the position. But really we ought not to be surprised at anything our Common Council would do. But their end is rapidly approaching, and we fervently trust we may never be called upon to look on their like again.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the holding of a term annually in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Kentucky at Paducah, in the State of Kentucky, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It is not time that the legal profession in this city should take the necessary steps to procure the passage of a bill through Congress authorizing terms of the U. S. District Court to be held in Louisville. A splendid court room in the new custom house is now nearly finished, and in a few weeks more will be ready for occupancy, but unless some movement is made by those interested, there will be no occasion for using it.

REPORT ON OPERATIVE SURGEON AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.—This is a report extracted from the transactions of the American Medical Association. It was made by J. B. Flint, M. D., chairman of the committee on the same. We have read this pamphlet with pleasure, and found it full of whole-some precepts, sound doctrine, zealous in its advocacy of conservativeness, and its denunciations of charranism, and particularly suited for the perusal, study, and adoption of those who would be called "bold, intrepid, and fearless" surgeons and practitioners.

Dr. Flint is well known in medical literature to be one of the most able and intelligent contributors thereto. He has inherited an established reputation in the South and West, of being a faithful, reliable, and learned surgeon. Acting, therefore, from his pen can but meet with high consideration.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Tremendous Shock—Loss of Life [from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Friday afternoon.]

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after four o'clock, of the powder mills exploded in the Hailey's yard, on the western side of Main Street, in Braddock, about one-half mile above Wilmington. Two workmen, named James Gibson and John Grant, were killed. The amount of powder that exploded was very large, and the shock was heard in all the surrounding towns. A number of houses were partially injured, and the number of hands employed in the yard at the time was fortunately not large. The characteristic bellowing of the mill, and the roar produced by the explosion of its magazine, were heard throughout the city, particularly at the lower portion of it, and much alarm was caused. On the Neck the report was heard so distinctly and the shock was so great that it was necessary to call out the fire department, who had taken place at the Point Breeze Gas Works.

The explosion was heard in the Southern Wards of the city, and the shock was felt in a circuit of twenty miles or more, and caused much excitement among the citizens of Wilmington. It was learned that the local militia were heavily armed, and were on the alert to repel any sudden attack of rebels. The alarm was raised at the stores of gunpowder, and creating an impression that an earthquake had occurred. This is the first explosion attended with loss of life since the melancholy one at Antietam, in 1862, excepting the one at York.

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